

A GRANDFATHER'S STORY

From \$143 to a Competence in Three Years.

F. J. Chamberlain tells a story of his efforts before moving to Canada in 1916 to make a living. It was hard work. He had so many "ups and downs" that he became dispirited before he learned of the success of former neighbors of his who were doing well up in Canada. He sold his holdings for a song, and had a sale of what effects he had. When he straightened up with his storekeeper and paid a few debts he found that he had \$143 in cash, a good constitution, a wife and five children. He had saved some few things from the sale. These he put into a car with the effects of a couple of others, who like him were going to Canada. He went into the Gem Colony in Alberta in 1916, bought a piece of land and commenced operations. The money he placed in the bank and started one of his boys out to earn enough money to supply the table. The older boy used his wages to break up the sod on the 100 acres. But let Mr. Chamberlain tell the rest of the story, which he has signed over his own signature. He says: "I rented 70 acres and hired it put into wheat, thrashed 23 wagonloads for my share. We lived in the granary two years.

"The first of December, 1918, I laid the concrete foundation for a twenty-five hundred dollar house and completed it the last of January. I have nine head of horses and mules, five head of cattle, fifteen pieces of machinery, seven outbuildings paid for and half interest in a thrashing machine. This is an old grandfather's story, as my son-in-law came with four children from Idaho last March and bought 320 acres C. P. R. irrigated land and we helped him develop 200 acres of it. They can't say around here, 'everybody works but father.' Increased His Wealth Six Hundred Fold.

There are more stories of success in Western Canada. There's that of Allan Nicholson of Hazelbridge, Manitoba. In speaking of it he says: "I shall never regret coming to Manitoba. I came here seventeen years ago. I think it was in the spring of 1903. My old home was at Le Mars, Plymouth county, Washington township, Iowa, where I had been farming for a good many years. I had a farm of 248 acres, of which I owned 80 acres and rented 160. When I left in 1903 I sold my equity in the farm for \$75.00 per acre. The nearest station to my place was Dalton, and my old neighbors there will remember me very well.

"When I came to Canada I rented three-quarters of a section at South Plympton, near Springfield, Manitoba. After a year or two's experience at renting I bought my present farm of 820 acres, and am now engaged in mixed farming. I have always had good crops since I came here, and some of them have been bumper crops.

"If I went back to the United States today I could take back \$5.00 or \$6.00 to every \$1.00 that I brought into the country. My land today is worth from \$75.00 to \$85.00 an acre, and in addition to my grain growing I have made a specialty of high-grade Percheron horses, purebred Shorthorn cattle and purebred Berkshire hogs. I have had uniform good luck in connection with my stock, and today I would not sell my farm for a cent less than \$30,000.

"The older settlers of Le Mars, Iowa, will remember me very well. I was greatly impressed with the country when I made my first visit here in 1903, and that impression has been here.

"The climate agrees with us all. Before I came here my doctor's bills were something awful. I had no sooner got one paid than I was due for another one. Since we have been in Manitoba \$50.00 would pay all our doctor's bills for the last seventeen years.

"I think I am doing my old friends a kindness in letting them know how well I have done since I came here. This is certainly a country of opportunities. I have had no more good luck than falls to the fortune of any ordinary person, and I am satisfied I could never have done as well had I remained in the old home. I shall be pleased at any time to give information to old friends who care to write me about my experiences in this country."

F. B. Hewitt, 2012 Main St., Kansas City, Mo., and C. J. Broughton, Room 412, 112 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill., Canadian government agents, can give information concerning all districts in Western Canada.—Advertisement.

Fortunate is the man who knows enough law to avoid it.

NEW DRESS FOR OLD WITH DIAMOND DYES

Women Can Put Bright, Rich Color in Shabby, Faded Garments.

Don't worry about perfect results. Use "Diamond Dyes," guaranteed to give a new, rich, fadeless color to any fabric, whether it be wool, silk, linen, cotton or mixed goods.—dresses, blouses, stockings, skirts, children's coats, feathers—everything!

Direction Book in package tells how to diamond dye over any color. To match any material, have dealer show you "Diamond Dye" Color Card.—Adv.

A genius is a man who is able to unload his troubles at par.

SUPERVISION OF WOOL IS ENDED

Four or Five Steps Necessary to Finish Work of War Industries Board.

SETTLE WITH 3,865 DEALERS

Reports Must Be Audited, Analyzed and Excess Profits Determined and Disbursed—Refunds in Many Cases Will Be Small.

Washington.—The department of agriculture is winding up the affairs of the domestic wool section of the war industries board. This work involves four distinct steps, and it seems probable that a fifth will be necessary. The first step is to secure, on forms furnished by the department, sworn reports from the 3,865 country dealers and the 179 distributing dealers to whom the war industries board issued permits to deal in wool of the 1918 clip.

The second involves the auditing of these reports in detail to determine whether the methods pursued and the profits made are in accordance with the regulations.

The third is the collection of excess profits from those persons or firms whose reports, after auditing, show that such excess profits were made. As rapidly as they are received by the department, all remittances for excess profits are being deposited as a special fund in the treasury of the United States.

Disbursing Excess Profits. The fourth is a careful analysis of each report which shows excess profits with a view to working out the fairest possible method of distributing such profits. After this is done, the department proposes to disburse the excess profits by check of its own disbursing officer drawn on the treasury of the United States.

The fifth step will be an audit, in the field, of the books and records of dealers whose reports for any reason seem to make this course advisable. The first division of the work has been very nearly completed. A relatively small number of approved dealers have failed to make reports, and it is believed that the transactions of many of these were so small as to be practically negligible.

It has been discovered that several hundred wool dealers carried on their business as usual during 1918 without obtaining permits. As the names of these dealers have been ascertained they have been required to furnish reports similar in respect to those required from permit holders and to pay over their excess profits whenever it appears that they have made more than the regulations allowed. In other words, they are not allowed to derive any advantage from having operated in ignorance or violation of the regulations. The discovery of many of these unauthorized dealers was impossible until the reports of the 179 dealers in distributing centers were audited, since the entire wool clip of the country eventually passed through their books either as purchases or consignments.

The second division of the work, that of auditing the reports received, is progressing rapidly as the force available will permit, and the collection of excess profits proceeds as the audit of each separate case is completed.

As rapidly as excess profits are re-

ceived from any dealer they are apportioned to the individual growers to the extent to which their identity is disclosed, but the actual payments are being withheld until the collection of excess profits is more nearly completed, in order that practically all the growers may receive their checks at approximately the same time.

The reports of many country dealers show no excess profits. Relatively small amounts of excess were made by most of the others, and the refunds to individual growers in many cases will be very small. In other words, the refunds will amount in the aggregate to several cents per pound upon all the wool which the dealer handled. "The greater part of all excess profits," according to a report of the department, "appears to have accumulated in the hands of certain distributing center dealers who purchased largely through direct agencies in producing sections. Many of the distributing center dealers, who handled wools on consignment only and whose profits were necessarily limited to the commissions paid by the government, appear to have no excess. In the discussion of this subject in press, the fact that nearly two-thirds of the wool clip of the country is so-called territory wool from the Western and Pacific coast states, which was handled almost exclusively on consignments, and therefore furnished on opportunity for the accumulation of excess profits, has, to some extent at least, been overlooked."

Gift Costly to Giver. London.—Giving a deserving case 60 cents cost a Tower Bridge man \$50. The delighted recipient gave him a "pat" on the shoulder which knocked him through a plate glass window. "Good you didn't give him 5 shillings," observed the magistrate, ordering the unlucky philanthropist to pay for damages done.

IN ALMSHOUSE 76 YEARS

Woman, 85, Public Charge in Delaware Since She Was 9 Years Old.

Georgetown, Del.—An inmate of the Sussex county almshouse for seventy-six years, Martha Stanford, who was blind from childhood, has died at the age of 85 years. She was sent to the almshouse from the western part of the county when nine years old, and lived there ever since until the time of her death.

Despite her affliction and her poor condition, she kept cheerful, always hoping that some time she would be taken from the almshouse. She had no near relatives.

WELL-KNOWN WASHINGTONIAN



New photograph of Mrs. Thomas Marshall, wife of the vice president, and Little Morrison Marshall, their adopted son.

MEXICO NEEDS SMALL COINS

Money Changers Make Profits Because Mints Cannot Meet the Demand.

MUST MAKE YOUR OWN CHANGE

Almost Impossible to Buy Merchandise in Small Quantities Unless You Have Exact Change—Taxicab System Is Well Regulated.

San Antonio, Tex.—Money, taxicabs, flowers, fruits, dirt and trade embargoes—these are certain to attract the attention of travelers from the United States in Mexico.

Mexico is now on a wholly metallic basis, so far as money is concerned. This condition has been forced through a long series of worthless issues of paper money by various revolutionary factions prior to the inauguration of Carranza as president.

There is an abundance of native gold and silver out of which to coin money. All coins above 10-centavo pieces are

of silver or gold. Inability of mints to meet the demand has created a shortage of change. This shortage has been taken advantage of by money changers all over the republic.

It is almost impossible to buy merchandise in large or small quantities unless you are able to make your own change. From 2 to 5 per cent is commonly charged by money changers for converting 10 or 20 peso pieces into silver of small denominations.

This shortage was made more acute about two years ago through the withdrawal from circulation of the old Mexican silver peso. This was caused by the advance in the price of silver, which made the peso worth approximately 50 per cent more than its face value as bullion. The new Mexican silver coins do not contain as high a percentage of silver as these old peso pieces.

It is hard to conceive of a cigar store refusing to sell one cigar because one has not the exact change, but that is the case all over Mexico. One also encounters difficulty in buying food while traveling, for the reason that food merchants at the stations are unable to make change readily. Often a meal may cost \$2 because of this scarcity of change.

We in the states might learn something from the well-regulated taxicab system of Mexico City. I arrived in the capital at 3 a. m. My baggage was carried to a taxicab by a licensed and numbered cargador. These cargadores insist upon showing travelers their numbers, in compliance with the law, and it is wise for any stranger traveling in Mexico to note the number carefully. Most of the cargadores, however, can be relied upon to handle your baggage with care and perfect safety.

Once your baggage is deposited in a taxicab, a policeman is on hand to note the chauffeur's license, the number of passengers and destination. The policeman gives the passenger a slip with these facts recorded, which should be retained in case the service is found to be faulty.

Taxicab rates are plainly posted in the cars.

Fruits and Flowers Plentiful.

Along the route to Mexico City I found the towns dirty, but the flower and fruit stands sumptuously stocked. Prices for fruit and flowers are so ridiculously low in comparison with prices in the states that one is tempted to lay in a ridiculous oversupply. One can buy a bouquet of roses as big around as a bushel basket for 50 cents American money.

I found considerable dissatisfaction throughout Mexico with the embargo against Mexican citrus fruit. Large quantities of oranges, lemons and lemons are raised in Mexico. The quality of this fruit is excellent. The excuse for the embargo is that the germ of a blight that is fatal to citrus fruits might be brought into the United States if markets were opened to the Mexicans. I am told, however, on reliable authority, that this danger is more imaginary than real. I found strong sentiment everywhere for the lifting of the embargo and a similar embargo against cotton.

The DAIRY



TOM GOT ANOTHER GOOD COW

Members of New Hampshire Boys and Girls' Club Chip in and Help Out Unfortunate Boy.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Tom Jenkins—that isn't his real name, but it will do—was very proud of his cow. He used to go out to the barn and curry her, like a horse, and "doll her up," and tie a blue ribbon around her tail. He was figuring on her being the best cow owned by any of the Boys and Girls' club members in Merrimack county, New Hampshire. But once in a while Tom Jenkins would grow solemn.

"Crickets," Tom would say to himself; "suppose something happens to my cow."

Something did happen. The cow became sick and died, while she was still dry, and without returning a cent. That took all the joy out of life for Tom. He moped around, and once or twice he went out to the barn and looked at the place where she had stood.

"I'm in for it," he said. "My cow is gone, and I owe the bank every cent she cost. It'll take a million years to pay it back. Just my luck. I ought to have known better than to join that club."

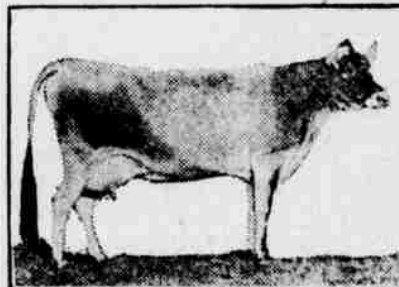
Tom wasn't so far wrong at that. When a boy loses a cow these days it means something. Older people would feel just as bad, especially if, like Tom, they still had to pay for the cow, with no way of doing it.

But Tom's club leader heard about it. He knew that none of the club members was rich, but he told them about Tom's bad luck. And somehow, Tom's plight appealed to them, for many had borrowed money to start them in club work. They began to send in little contributions. A garden and canning club sold popcorn at the farm bureau field day and turned over \$6.80 for Tom Jenkins' cow. In a month there was enough money to buy Tom a new cow—one that would return enough money to pay for the cow that had died. And she's doing it.

LULU IS A LULU OF A COW!

Jersey Yearling Breaks All Records for Production of Butter—Way Above Average.

All records for the production of butter are believed to have been broken by the registered yearling Lulu Alpha of Ashburn, which produced 13,669 pounds of milk from which 1,000 pounds of butter was made in the year



Lulu Alpha.

ending November 1, according to an announcement made by the American Jersey Cattle Club.

The butter produced from the cow's milk is 100 pounds in excess of her weight and is said to be five times as much as the average production from dairy cows. The milk tested 5.85 per cent butter fat, or more than 50 per cent above the amount required by law.

COW TESTING LESSENS COST

Stimulates Farmers to Do Better Dairying and Develops Higher Community Spirit.

Cow testing lessens the cost and increases the profit by co-operative buying and selling of feeds, live stock and their products. It stimulates farmers to do better dairying and develops community spirit. By paying cash and purchasing feeds in carload lots, members have been able to reduce their feed bills materially. The association also results in bringing the members together into closer union on all matters affecting their farms. The regular meetings of the association, occasional farm tours and picnics give opportunity for discussing topics of particular interest and profit.

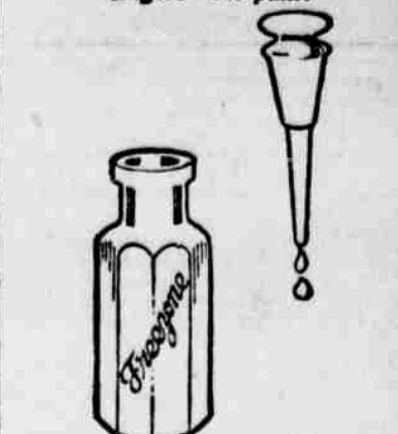
APPEARANCE OF DAIRY COWS

Animal With High Head and Mean, Vicious Look in Her Eye Should Be Carefully Avoided.

One can usually judge by the appearance of a cow whether or not she has a good dairy temperament. The cow with a high head and a vicious, mean look in her eye should be avoided. The reliable dairy cow will have eyes that are placed wide apart, with an expression showing a meek and gentle temperament.

LIFT OFF CORNS!

Apply few drops then lift sore, touchy corns off with fingers—No pain!



Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little Freezone on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then you lift it right out. Yes, magic!

A tiny bottle of Freezone costs but a few cents at any drug store, but is sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation.

Freezone is the sensational discovery of a Cincinnati genius. It is wonderful.—Adv.

His Occupation Gone.

X—That burglar client of yours doesn't seem very grateful to you for getting him acquitted.

Y—He says I proved him so innocent that his pals daren't trust him with a big job.—London Answers.

OUCH! MY BACK! RUB LUMBAGO PAIN AWAY

Rub Backache Away With Small Trial Bottle of Old "St. Jacobs Oil."

When your back is sore and lame or lumbago, sciatica or rheumatism has you stiffened up, don't suffer! Get a small trial bottle of old, honest "St. Jacobs Oil" at any drug store, pour a little in your hand and rub it right on your aching back, and by the time you count fifty, the soreness and lameness is gone.

Don't stay crippled! This soothing, penetrating oil needs to be used only once. It takes the pain right out and ends the misery. It is magical, yet absolutely harmless and doesn't burn the skin.

Nothing else stops lumbago, sciatica, backache or rheumatism so promptly. It never disappoints!—Adv.

Hapsburg.

Hapsburg, meaning "Owl's Castle," was a castle which stood in the canton of Aargau, Switzerland, the reputed cradle of the Hapsburg dynasty.

Pure blood is essential to good health. Garfield Tea dispels impurities, cleanses the system and eradicates disease.—Adv.

Just Like You and Us.

"An optimist is a man who cherishes vain hopes, and a pessimist a man who curses vain regrets."

"And what is a man who does both?" "Oh, he's just a plain, ordinary human."—Boston Transcript.

How's This?

We offer \$100.00 for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Sold by druggists for over forty years. Price 75c. Testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Economy.

"Why are you letting your children learn those classic dances? Don't you think it is a foolish fad?" "Not a bit of it. It saves shoe leather."

Ask for "HILL'S"

FIVE MILLION PEOPLE USED IT LAST YEAR

HILL'S CASCARA QUININE BROMIDE

Standard cold remedy for 20 years—in tablet form—safe, sure, no opiates—breaks up a cold in 24 hours—relieves grip in 3 days. The money back if it fails. The genuine box has a Red top with Mr. Hill's picture. At All Drug Stores

CHILDREN WHO ARE SICKLY

Mothers who value the health of their children should never be without MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN, for use when needed. They tend to Break up Colds, Relieve Feverishness, Worms, Constipation, Headache, Teething Disorders and Stomach Troubles.

Don't accept any Substitute. Used by Mothers for over 30 years. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Trial package FREE. Address MOTHER GRAY CO., LE ROY, N. Y.

Shave With Cuticura Soap The New Way Without Mud

PRIZE HEN HELPS WIN COLLEGE FUND



Prof. Henrietta E. Hooker and one of her four Buff Orpington hens. This hen captured first prize at the New York poultry show, and its value immediately jumped to \$1,000. Professor Hooker has announced that money from the sale of the hens, or any prize money won by them will be given toward the \$3,000,000 endowment fund of Holyoke college, Massachusetts.